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Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations

Social development

Letter dated 31 January 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the annual address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr. N. Nazarbayev, to the people of Kazakhstan, entitled "Building the future together", made in Astana on 28 January 2011 at the joint session of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 24, 25 and 27.

(*Signed*) Byrganym **Aitimova**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 31 January 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Building the future together: address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, to the people of Kazakhstan

Astana, 28 January 2011

Dear compatriots!
Dear deputies and members of the Government!
Ladies and gentlemen!

This year is especially valuable for us.

We have approached the twentieth anniversary of our independence.

We have conquered significant peaks along the way, which has led a dependent people to the independent days of present time.

As you remember, in 1997, in my first address to the people of Kazakhstan, I said:

"By 2030, our next generations will live in a country which will not be left in the wayside of global events".

At that time, there were many people who were doubtful about these words.

However, we have achieved this desired goal not in 33, but in 12 years!

The Summit recently held in Astana, which convened the heads of 56 States and Governments, is outstanding evidence of this.

And even before this major and glorious achievement, we had reached many goals.

We have become one of the three States in the world to have convened our compatriots, "scattered as millet" at different times in history.

In these years, more than 800,000 compatriots have come back from foreign States and the population has increased by one and a half million.

We have built a beautiful and prosperous Astana on the wide steppe of Sary-Arka. We have established the capital, which has become the symbol of our dynamic development, on the banks of the Yessil River.

Only the nation which lives in harmony and understanding will reach a fruitful future.

Today, Kazakhstan's international reserves are about 60 billion United States dollars.

Prosperity requires cooperation, and unity is the token of wealth.

In the years of independence, more than 120 billion United States dollars in foreign investment have been attracted into the economy of our country.

We also export more than 200 kinds of products to 126 countries of the world.

Today, one third of the national wealth is created by small and medium-sized businesses.

The agricultural sector is also developing.

In 2010, gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 7 per cent and industrial production by 10 per cent, while the growth in manufacturing industries reached 19 per cent.

An average monthly salary increased from 53,000 tenge in 2007 to 80,000 tenge in 2010.

In terms of national well-being, last year Kazakhstan moved ahead 26 steps and took fiftieth place among 110 countries.

Overall, an average monthly salary increased by 5.5 times and the average pension increased fourfold.

We overcame the crisis which shook the world, and bravely stepped onto a straight path of development.

We set ourselves ambitious goals, and we achieved them.

About 500 public health facilities have been built during the years of independence.

The material and technical foundation of the medical institutions has significantly improved.

In developing education, our country takes leading positions among 129 countries.

Funds allocated to education increased tenfold during the last decade.

A total of 750 new schools were built in these years.

Also, 5,302 preschool facilities, 1,117 nursery schools and 4,185 centres were opened.

A new university, which in the new century will become the centre of science and knowledge, was opened in Astana.

In such a short period of time, we have become a country with many trophies and a strong nation.

All this was done to give our people opportunities to think globally.

1. Accelerated economic modernization — continuing the Programme of Accelerated Industrial and Innovative Development

Dear people of Kazakhstan!

We enter the twentieth year of independence.

In December 1991, having chosen the strategic goals of sustainability and success, we moved forward, creating new programmes of development for each new stage.

We set ourselves ambitious goals, and we achieved them.

I will give only one integrated index of the country's progress.

In 1994, Kazakhstan's GDP per capita was slightly above 700 United States dollars.

By 1 January 2011, it had increased more than twelvefold and exceeded 9,000 United States dollars.

We had planned to reach such a level only by 2015.

The international experience shows that, during their first 20 years of independence, no other countries were able to achieve such a result.

For example, GDP per capita in South Korea in the first 20 years of its sovereign development increased threefold; in Malaysia, twofold; in Singapore, fourfold; in Hungary, fivefold; and in Poland, fourfold.

In my address to the people in January 2010, I announced the Programme of Accelerated Industrial and Innovative Development.

There are already concrete results from the first year of its implementation.

We have already launched 152 enterprises, creating 24,000 jobs for the people of Kazakhstan.

In total, about 800 different enterprises were established in the country.

We have begun the process of active reconstruction and development of chemical and light industries; we have made a breakthrough in agricultural processing.

By 2014, we plan to have implemented 294 investment projects worth 8.1 trillion tenge.

A total of 161,000 new permanent jobs will be created and 207,000 new jobs will be available for the period of construction.

The main outcome of the first year of the first industrial five-year plan is the commencement of serious structural changes in economic growth thanks to the real economy sector.

I will reiterate the purpose of the Strategic Plan for the next decade.

By 2020, we must achieve the following indices:

Overall GDP growth will be no less than 30 per cent.

Growth in the processing industries will exceed or reach the level of the extractive industries.

The National Fund assets will comprise no less than 30 per cent of GDP.

Domestic and foreign investments in non-raw-materials economic sectors will increase by at least 30 per cent.

The share of small and medium-sized businesses in GDP will be 40 per cent.

The population will grow to 18 million people.

The share of qualified specialists will reach 40 per cent.

The unemployment rate will stay under 5 per cent.

Labour productivity in agriculture by 2014 will increase twofold; by 2020, fourfold.

An unprecedented project to develop beef husbandry will be implemented in the agricultural sector.

By 2016, meat exports will have reached 60,000 tons, which is equivalent to exports of 4 million tons of grain.

For this purpose, the State will allocate 130 billion tenge as credits.

This will allow the creation of more than 20,000 jobs in the countryside, and will provide a source of income for more than 100,000 villagers.

This will allow an increase in the number of breeding stock and breeder cattle of all kinds.

All this will stimulate the growth of production in related industries: agricultural engineering, the chemical and food industries, feed production and equipment repairs.

The Government and the Akims (governors) of all regions should deal with this most important part of rural industrialization.

The competitiveness of our economy should be based on efficient technologies, which ensure a reduction in energy consumption.

In order to develop the non-raw-materials sectors, I charge the Government with developing and adopting the Comprehensive Plan for Energy Efficiency.

Industrialization forms a new paradigm for regional policy.

The Government, together with the Akims, should develop and approve a Programme for Development of Regions.

All of this is part of our well-thought-out plans.

We are still at the beginning of our way.

If we want to live better and richer, we must implement this work.

I am a supporter of the principle that a strong business means a strong State.

For the first time, we adopted a Law on State Control and Supervision.

The uniform principles and procedures for monitoring by all State agencies have now been established.

This has been done in order to further reduce the administrative pressure on businesses.

Within the framework of reform of the law-enforcement system, 16 laws were adopted.

Legal mechanisms for the protection of property were introduced; the humanization of criminal legislation on crimes which do not pose a grave threat to society was carried out; the scope of non-confinement punishments, as well as preventive measures alternative to arrest, was expanded.

Owing to this, this year alone about 2,000 people convicted of crimes of small and medium gravity will be released from prison.

The staff of the law-enforcement system was reduced by 15 per cent.

Its structure was optimized.

Functions unusual for law-enforcement agencies were transferred to the private sector.

Significant changes are taking place in the judicial system.

An uncompromising fight against corruption is under way.

Currently, according to international experts, the anti-corruption legislation in Kazakhstan is recognized as one of the most effective.

In total, for the last two years, more than 40 officials at the national level and more than 250 officials at the regional and city levels, including 39 Akims and their deputies, were charged with criminal offences.

Criminal cases were filed against a minister of environmental protection and a minister of health care, a chairman of the statistics agency, vice-ministers of the ministry for emergency situations and the ministry of defence and the chairmen of the "Kazakhstan Temir Zholy", "KazMunayGaz" and "Kazatomprom" companies, resulting in convictions.

In three years, our country's rating in the global anti-corruption index improved by 45 points.

According to this index, we are at the top position throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States.

This work will continue without compromise.

In the World Bank report, in 2010 Kazakhstan was recognized as the leader of reforms in the interests of businesses.

In the global ranking of countries with the most favourable business climate, Kazakhstan takes the fifty-ninth place among 183 countries of the world.

In general, unreasonable interference on the part of State bodies in the activity of economic entities was minimized.

Last year, the Customs Union of Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus was launched.

According to results for 10 months of 2010, the volume of trade with Russia and Belarus increased by 38 per cent.

Exports of Kazakhstan's goods to the Customs Union countries increased 52.4 per cent. As a result of that, the contribution from customs duties to our budget increased by 25 per cent.

All these facts objectively show that the Customs Union is a very pragmatic and concrete project which solves the economic problems of our countries.

We have advanced to the maximum extent possible in the creation of a single economic space.

It will provide a huge market for Kazakh producers.

It is a stimulus for our businesses to produce competitive goods and services.

2. Social modernization — a new social policy

We have clearly defined our plans for the industrialization and technological development of the economy.

The main objective of our programmes is to improve people's well-being.

Therefore, I pay special attention in this address to social modernization.

I have adopted three major State programmes: development of education, health and languages.

I instruct the Government, together with the Akims, to develop and adopt, by 1 May, principally new programmes on:

- New employment strategies;
- Modernization of housing and public utilities;
- Providing the population with quality drinking water.

These programmes are aimed at solving the everyday problems of millions of ordinary people of the country.

They will improve the quality of life of the people of Kazakhstan.

I will concentrate on the main aspects of the new social policy.

2.1. Education

We must continue to modernize education.

As of today, the computerization of schools has been totally completed.

They are equipped with multimedia classrooms and interactive equipment.

The introduction of a 12-year secondary education model is under way.

Lifelong learning should be the motto for all the people of Kazakhstan.

We intend to completely update the content of vocational and technical education.

Today, for every 1 million people in developed countries, there are from one to six universities.

The total number of universities in Kazakhstan is 149.

Two hundred scientific councils forge candidates and doctors of science.

Only one out of 60 candidates and one out of 37 doctors then work in the sphere of science.

From this year on, these councils will cease functioning.

Now we will pursue master's and PhD training.

We are obliged to provide a new level of development of university education and science.

Today, on the basis of the new Nazarbayev University, an innovative model for higher education institutions oriented towards market demands is being formed.

It aims to become a model for all universities in Kazakhstan.

Twenty intellectual schools founded, on my instructions, throughout the country will become the main base for training gifted children for the best universities.

I instruct the Government:

- To develop a mechanism for the transition of the universities to innovative activities;
- To introduce new financial and economic instruments to support education and to improve the quality and accessibility of education;
- For the levels of technical and higher education, to develop a savings system similar to that which is now realized by "Zhylstroisberbank" in mortgage construction. The people of Kazakhstan should have new opportunities to save funds for educating their children by means of obtaining interest bonuses from the State;
- To establish a National Council for the preparation of vocational and technical personnel, with the participation of representatives of business associations and employers.

All the work in the education system should be aimed at achieving the following results.

The proportion of children covered by preschool education by 2015 will reach 74 per cent, and, by 2020, 100 per cent.

As a result of the "Balapan" programme, adopted on my instructions, in 2010, 35 nursery schools were built, 1,534 mini-centres were founded, and 137 private kindergartens were established.

Owing to the return of previously privatized preschool institutions, 172 kindergartens were reopened.

Coverage of children by preschool institutions increased from 30 to 55 per cent.

By 2020, we will have made a complete transition to a 12-year model of education.

For this purpose, by 2015 we will have built no less than 200 schools at the expense of the republican budget and the same number at the expense of local budgets.

By 2015, 50 per cent of educational institutions will use electronic training, and by 2020 their number will have increased to 90 per cent.

By 2020, the share of universities which will pass an independent national accreditation of international standards will be 30 per cent.

The share of universities implementing innovative and research activity and introducing the results of scientific research into production will grow to 5 per cent.

No fewer than two universities will be registered in the rating of the world's top universities.

Quality education should be the basis of the industrialization and innovative development of Kazakhstan.

2.2. Health care

During all these years we have done everything necessary to improve the health of the people of Kazakhstan.

Health-care financing increased from 1.9 per cent of GDP in 2002 to 3.2 per cent in 2010.

Today, for the first time, the most complex medical surgeries are performed across the country.

A total of 150 telemedical centres connected with the leading international hospitals have been established.

Twenty years ago we could only dream about this.

As a result of the work done, we can note a 25 per cent growth in the birth rate, an 11 per cent decrease in the death rate and the acceleration of population growth by 1.7 times.

By 2013, the Unified National Health-care System will have been fully introduced.

We must deal seriously with preventive medicine and improve the quality of primary medical care.

According to an international assessment, about 5 per cent of the population with basic types of diseases use about 70 per cent of all health services.

With well-organized prevention activity, the diseases may be prevented at the early stages.

Therefore, Kazakhstan should implement a set of national health surveillance programmes for targeted groups of the population.

First and foremost, this relates to children, adolescents and women of reproductive age.

Particular emphasis should be placed on expanding access to medical assistance for rural residents.

In the past year, a new social project was launched — two specialized treatment and diagnostic trains called "Densaulyk".

They have examined and treated tens of thousands of people in the remotest corners of our country.

This kind of transport-based medicine is critical for Kazakhstan, and we will develop it.

This year another train will be launched.

It is necessary to bring the number of mobile medical complexes (auto clinics) up to 50 units.

We must produce them in Kazakhstan.

I instruct the Government to provide no less than 16 helicopters for air ambulance needs by 2015.

I also instruct it to expeditiously explore the issue of creating medical and rescue points along highways.

They should be placed on hazardous sections of major roads of nationwide significance.

Emergency medical services should be equipped with multiprofile mobile and air mobile hospitals.

I am confident that these measures will save the lives of thousands of our citizens.

Special attention should be paid to the reduction of the level of morbidity and mortality related to tuberculosis and HIV in the correctional system.

As a result of these tasks, by 2015 the life expectancy of the people of Kazakhstan will have increased to 70 years, and by 2020 to 72 years or more.

It is necessary, to promote a healthy lifestyle, to use the created sports base everywhere.

By 2015, 350 medical clinics, medical and obstetric centres and clinics will have been built.

2.3. Languages

My fellow people of Kazakhstan, peace and harmony in our multilingual and multi-faith society are our common achievement.

It is gratifying to note that the people of Kazakhstan, showing respect and dignity, began studying the State Kazakh language, which gave the name to the native land where we live and led our country to well-being.

Now, the overwhelming majority of adults are fluent in the State language.

And this is a great achievement of independence.

Our task is to make sure that by 2017 the number of people in Kazakhstan who have mastered the State language will have reached at least 80 per cent. And by 2020, no less than 95 per cent.

In 10 years, 100 per cent of high-school graduates will speak the State language.

We will do our best to achieve that.

We will also develop Russian and the languages of other ethnic groups in Kazakhstan.

I have always said that knowledge of three languages is an obligatory condition of one's well-being.

Therefore, I believe that by 2020 the share of our population speaking English should be no less than 20 per cent.

2.4. New employment strategy

For two years, within the framework of the anti-crisis "Road Map" programme, we have ensured the employment of the population, reduced the level of unemployment and improved infrastructure in our cities and villages.

These programmes have received the broad support and gratitude of the people of Kazakhstan.

Today, it is necessary to increase labour market efficiency, since the new economy requires a new generation of skilled personnel.

The self-employed population is a huge pool of talent for our economy.

We build new businesses so that the people of Kazakhstan can work there.

They should be prepared for this and learn new professions.

I assign the Government, together with the Akims of regions, and the cities of Astana and Almaty, until 1 May 2011, to develop a brand new programme on the employment of the population.

The Government, together with the business community, should provide free training for people willing to work at industrial sites.

It is necessary to provide the possibility of participation for every citizen of Kazakhstan in the large-scale industrialization of the country.

A while ago, I set a goal that the anti-crisis "Road Map" programme reach every family in Kazakhstan.

And this was successfully done.

Using this experience, now it is necessary to structure the work in such a way that industrialization is truly nationwide in scale, and a matter for each citizen of Kazakhstan!

For those citizens who choose to live in rural areas, the Government, together with local authorities, should work out a package of measures to promote rural entrepreneurship.

In the past year, the programme for the development of rural territories was completed.

Now, this work will continue under the Forecast Scheme for the territorial and spatial development of the country until 2020.

In areas with high development potential, we will develop rural infrastructure, expand access to irrigation water, microcredit programmes and in-kind grants, and organize training in entrepreneurship.

Today, there is already a legal basis for microcredit organization activity.

Today, there are almost 1,200 of them on the market, and they have given more than 110,000 loans to the population, totalling more than 16 billion tenge.

However, in general, they are lent, for consumer purposes, at a rather high interest rate.

We need to change the situation and the emphasis towards employment rather than consumption.

Therefore, I charge the Government, along with financial regulators, to urgently develop appropriate legislation and a set of measures.

This year, we need to provide an additional 3 billion tenge.

In 2012-2015, we will need to increase this funding up to 10 billion to 15 billion tenge annually.

A full 100 per cent of microcredits granted from the State money should go to setting up one's own business.

The implementation of a livestock development programme, mentioned above, will provide jobs for tens of thousands of villagers.

Therefore, major outreach at all levels of executive power and the Nur Otan party is required.

I instruct the Government, from next year, to move to motivational cash payments.

The main issue is overcoming the dependency mindset.

An unemployed person will receive a grant for obtaining a profession, not for being unemployed.

The problem of poverty must be addressed, rather than mitigated at the expense of governmental benefits.

The State will only help objectively disabled and needy people.

2.5. Modernization of housing and public utilities

The best indicator of the quality of life of citizens is the comfort level of housing.

Over the past 10 years, the housing fund expanded to cover 30 million square metres.

This means that more than 1 million of our citizens now live in new apartments.

This is an important result of our housing policy.

For many years, the public sector was financed by a leftover principle.

As a result, 72 per cent of communications needed repair or replacement by 2008.

Within the framework of the "Road Map", in 2009 and 2010 we did a lot to repair housing facilities.

This work must continue.

It is necessary to conduct a large-scale modernization of the water, heat, electricity and gas supplies and ensure the creation of an optimal model of housing.

The proportion of facilities that require an overhaul should be reduced from 32 to 22 per cent by 2015.

By 2015, the total length of the upgraded network across the country will be more than 31,000 kilometres.

The State, in coordination with international financial institutions and our banks, will offer private investors, businesses and individuals special tools for co-financing the repair and reconstruction of housing and public facilities.

The implementation of the Housing and Public Utilities Modernization programme will allow the creation of up to 10,000 new jobs annually.

In general, 1.5 million people living in apartment buildings will take part in its implementation.

I instruct the Government to develop a mechanism for stimulating savings and co-financing for the repair and restoration of common property.

Only then will we be able to improve living conditions and increase citizens' responsibility for the safety of their property.

2.6. Quality drinking water

The provision of quality drinking water to people in Kazakhstan is the most important task in improving people's health; therefore, this will be our priority.

Work on ensuring quality drinking water started eight years ago, and there have been positive results.

Access to a centralized water supply in rural areas rose to 41 per cent, and in cities to 72 per cent.

The number of people using imported water decreased fourfold.

At the same time, there are still many villages with water supply systems in need of improvement.

The deterioration of water networks in urban areas has reached 60 per cent.

On average, across the country, the level of access to drinking water by 2020 should reach 98 per cent, and water quality must meet all established sanitary standards.

I instruct the Government to develop effective incentives for the maximum involvement of private capital in the hydro-economic sector.

It is necessary to make extensive use of the potential of groundwater and apply a systematic approach in the construction of new water supply facilities.

In 2020, access to a central water supply in urban areas should reach 100 per cent. In the countryside, it should increase twofold, to 80 per cent.

2.7. Increase of revenues — a new quality of life

Dear people of Kazakhstan!

This year we will increase the amount of pensions, scholarships and salaries of public sector employees by 30 per cent.

For two years in a row, we have increased them by 25 per cent.

As planned in the people's platform of the Nur Otan party, by 2012 the average size of pensions, salaries in the budgetary organizations and scholarships will increase twofold compared to 2008.

We promised it, and we have done it!

On my instruction, a three-year budget provides the financial support for both industrial and innovative and social programmes, which I have reported.

Now everything depends on how the Government and local authorities will implement these tasks, how this activity will be organized.

This is the minimum that needs to be done in the next decade.

We should strive to exceed these plans.

This is the main social objective of the decade.

Dear people of Kazakhstan!

By my Decree, 2011 was declared the year of the twentieth anniversary of independence.

The State Commission has been established, and the National Action Plan has been approved.

This is a matter for everyone.

I task the Government to unite the efforts of investors, the business community and the people of Kazakhstan to implement it.

The motto of our jubilee is "20 Years of Peace and Creation".

Throughout the years of independence, fundamental values of the Kazakhstan Way have been formed: freedom, unity, stability and prosperity.

Dear people of Kazakhstan!

Dear deputies!

You and I have come across a difficult collision due to the nationwide initiative to hold a referendum on extending presidential powers until 2020.

I am sincerely grateful to all the people of Kazakhstan, as well as the initiators of this idea, for putting their signatures in support of the referendum.

On a wave of people's will, by mid-January more than 5 million signatures had been submitted to the Central Election Commission.

Within days, the initiative on the referendum had actually turned into a popular movement.

During this campaign the Nur Otan party organized a public coalition of democratic forces, "Kazakhstan — 2020".

The people's initiative showed the unquenchable civil activity of the people of Kazakhstan.

It has intensified the political and intellectual life of the country.

This indicates great potential for development and progress.

You know all the circumstances of this issue very well.

By my decree, I declined the proposal of the Parliament on holding this referendum, as I was planning to take part in the 2012 presidential election.

The Parliament, using its constitutional power, adopted the Law on Amendments to the Constitution.

I have sent it to the Constitutional Council, which should determine whether it is constitutional.

Only after this will the final decision be made.

It should comply with the Constitution and our laws; it should also include the long-term interests of our people.

In any case, the will of the people is above all.

Herewith, I declare that in our foreign policy we will ensure the stability of our commitments to investors and the business community around the world.

Our policy will meet the hopes and expectations of all our partners.

Kazakhstan will remain committed to the swift and efficient development of the Customs Union among Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus.

We will develop our cooperation with the CIS countries.

We propose to our European partners to jointly develop and adopt, in a multilateral format, a "Kazakhstan-European Union: 2020" Energy Charter.

This would ensure the guarantee of stability of energy supplies to the European markets, and the development of pipeline systems.

We will initiate the holding of a special donor conference on Afghanistan this year in Almaty.

Earlier, I proposed the idea of a Stability Pact for the Caspian Region.

This international instrument can lay a firm foundation for stability throughout the vast region of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Kazakhstan will continue efforts on the settlement of conflicts which we began as part of our chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

We remain leaders in the sphere of global nuclear security.

Kazakhstan proposes that the United Nations adopt a universal declaration on a nuclear-weapon-free world.

I consider it important, as well, to develop and adopt the inter-State programme of assistance to Kyrgyzstan.

This year, Kazakhstan will assume the presidency of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

We have put forward initiatives on strengthening the dialogue between the West and the Islamic world.

The presidency of OIC should strengthen the Asian vector of Kazakhstan's foreign policy.

The tenth anniversary summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) will be held in Astana in July.

The SCO was created with our active participation, and we must do our best to make it stronger.

All of this will be Kazakhstan's important contribution to regional and global stability.

Dear audience!

Dear people of Kazakhstan!

You all know about the initiative of holding the referendum to extend the term of office of the head of State.

The non-governmental organizations, representative of the intelligentsia and deputies of the Parliament support this initiative.

I take this warm wish of the people as an appreciation of the efforts to strengthen the independence and statehood of our country.

Love for the motherland means one has to meet all challenges that it sends.

My life is tied to the destiny of our country.

I was charged to take our independence and build the country during tough times.

Therefore, striving to justify the confidence, I took all responsibility upon myself.

I adopted difficult, momentous decisions, pouring all my heart into them.

For 20 years, I have been serving my country, sparing no efforts or experience.

In these years, all our achievements, which have raised our status and reputation, have been our common success.

Therefore, I am grateful to the initiators and the people of Kazakhstan who expressed their wishes!

I have never had more happiness than to serve the interests of my country and the welfare of my motherland.

We still have a lot of work.

Our most important value on this path is our cohesive unity.

I am sure that the large-hearted people of my country, who value unity, will become a strong and prosperous nation.

There is a wise folk saying: "If the country has a blessing, there will be well-being and its direction will be right."

In this address, we summed up the results of the work which was done during a glorious stage and outlined a direction for the future.

I wish you all great success in your noble work towards well-being in the interests of the country!

Let our noble activities, which brought us to these glorious days, be blessed, dear compatriots!

Thank you for your attention.